

Wanted.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A MAN TO TRAVEL: small capital required; a legitimate business, paying big money; don't answer through attorney, or converge by addressing C. B. Box 26.

WANTED—A MEDICINE FAKIR TO SELL ON STREET CORNERS: a popular household remedy; good sellers; great commissions. Address W. A. ANDREW, 110 W. 1st, Box 142, San Fran. City.

WANTED—5 OR 4 EXPERIENCED MEN to work on large ranch; no old men or boys wanted; good pay; good room, board, apply to E. L. GAY, 224 W. First, Box 26.

WANTED—A GOOD CITY CANVAS-SELLER for one of the best things in the United States. Address 10 W. 1st, Room 46, Broadway.

WANTED—MAN FOR WHOLE-SELL trade, grocery, farmers, drivers, 24 hours free. E. NITTINGER, 319 S. Spring, Box 26.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER OF EX-PE-rience well recommended; salary moderate; must prove. Address R. E. P. Box 26.

WANTED—BOY TO DO COOKING and housework in small family. Apply on KELLER'S VINEYARD, cor. of Sixth and Alameda; opposite the new power house.

WANTED—A SWEDISH NURSE to care for 1 child and plain sewing; \$15 per month. Address R. H. Box 26.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER: wages guaranteed. Apply E. FIDDE, 25 N. First-street.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO COOKING and housework in small family. Apply on KELLER'S VINEYARD, cor. of Sixth and Alameda; opposite the new power house.

WANTED—A SWEDISH NURSE to care for 1 child and plain sewing; \$15 per month. Address R. H. Box 26.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, FROM 14 to 18, for very light housework; call before 10 A.M. 135 S. Spring, Box 26.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES TO JOIN Ladies' Base-ball Club. Call at NATIVE HOUSE, PARLOR, 1st and 2nd. Mrs. King, manager.

WANTED—GOOD HELP FOR HOME wife and babies. BOSTON FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 207 W. Fourth st.

WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN dress making, tailoring, etc. Address well informed system. Box 26, S. Hill.

WANTED—SOME ONE TO TAKE care of a 10-month-old baby during daytime. Box 26.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework. Apply at 225 S. Hill.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 324 S. BROADWAY. Box 26.

Situations Wanted—Males.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS STEN- CYPHER, typewriter, penmanship, etc. Box 26.

WANTED—SITUATION BY THOR-OUGHbred, etc. Address 123 W. 2nd, Box 26.

WANTED—POSITION BY YOUNG man as stenographer; prefers a law office; has good references. Address C. Box 26.

WANTED—SITUATION IN A DRUG store by a gentleman who has had a medical education. Address C. B. TIMES OFFICE, Box 26.

Situations Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY would undertake work and management of small, quiet household; moderate salary; country preferred. Address C. Box 26, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—A SOBER AND INDUS- trial woman; desires a position in a quiet home; can make himself useful at anything; good references. Address C. Box 26, TIMES OFFICE.

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REV. ELLIS

Claims He Had a Right to Use the Money.

REFUSED TO EXPLAIN HIS ACTS

The Case Was Argued Yesterday, and on Tuesday Next the Presbytery Will Resume—It Looks Black for Him.

The taking of testimony in the trial of Rev. Dr. J. W. Ellis closed yesterday at lunch hour before the council sitting at Howard Presbyterian Church.

Most of the session was consumed in cross-examining Dr. Ellis about the written statement of the accounts made by him to the board of trustees of his church before the beginning of the present proceedings.

The examination was conducted by Rev. A. J. Kerr, but remained in the production of nothing new, nor did Dr. Ellis weaken his direct evidence. He maintained his absolute right to use the funds of the church, and his right to have them expended. When pressed to tell him how the sums appropriated to his own use had been expended, he gave evasive answers.

After Dr. Ellis was excused Rev. T. C. Easton of Calvary church was placed on the stand.

Mr. Easton stated that he had at all times since knowledge of Dr. Ellis' methods had come to him endeavored to keep the matter from publicity.

H. H. Schmid, president of the board of trustees of the Calvary, said he had asked Dr. Ellis, point blank, "Where are you going to pay these bills against our church?" Dr. Ellis replied that he would like a week or two. He was going to Los Angeles, and on his return would settle everything. The board of trustees voted to postpone Dr. Ellis three weeks in which to settle the matter, but it had not been settled to this day.

On Friday next, at 9:30 a. m., in the Howard Presbyterian Church, the council will take up the case and will take it under advisement.

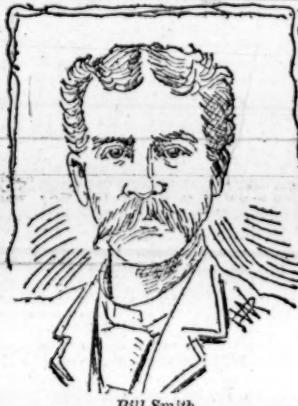
On Tuesday, at 10 a. m., the presbytery will resume its deliberations which were interrupted by the Ellis trial.

BILL SMITH, AGAIN.

More Points About the Precious Prisoner at Santa Ana.

SANTA ANA, April 24.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Webster N. Smith is the name given by the man who departed from this city so suddenly, leaving many creditors to mourn his loss, and of whose matrimonial alliances THE TIMES has given an account. He was arrested at Santa Monica on a charge of burglary, but the case was dismissed, and Mr. Smith was released only to again find himself in the toils of the law.

He had agreed to fight to the bitter end, but Monday that he may have the advice and assistance of counsel in his examination on a charge of attempting to defraud creditors, which will come up on that day. Although one of his wives, accompanied by a little son,



Bill Smith.

met him on the train, he stoutly avers that he has been legally separated from her, and laughs at the idea of a charge of bigamy being brought against him. He makes no attempt at an explanation of his right to register at the hotels as man and wife, when living here in company with the same woman.

Henry Huggins, his brother-in-law, has as yet received no satisfactory evidence of the whereabouts of his sister, Smith denies all knowledge of her present abode, stating that the last he heard of her was at Colorado Springs. Marshal Insey and Mr. Huggins are endeavoring to locate her, and expect to get proof strong enough to make it interesting for the prisoner. He says that, although his given name is Webster, he traveled under the name of William for reasons best known to himself.

Smith was married to Miss Huggins two years ago at Los Angeles by the Rev. Mr. Cautie, and the circumstances contradict his statements of having been divorced from the Colton wife. His photograph arrived yesterday, while he is known, and is a good likeness, bearing the long hair, which he has of late had cut short. Should the charge now preferred against him fail through the expected evidence not have arrived in time to file the charge of adultery or bigamy against him, a charge of petty larceny is to be brought up, as blacksmith tools have been found among his effects belonging to parties residing here.

Large Orchards.

California Fruit Grower and Farmer: A. T. Hatch, whose planting of immense orchards has often been criticized as an evidence of unwise judgment, presents some facts and figures which should set at rest the question of his wisdom as an orchardist and financier. Speaking recently of his profits on the 1890 crop, he said:

"I have 800 acres in my farm, the trees in 400 of which are in bearing, while those on the remaining half have not yet reached that stage. The fruit from the 400 acres was sold on the cars for \$150,000, out of which was paid \$50,000 for labor, packing and boxes, leaving a clear profit of a little more than \$100,000. Our expenses included the cost of cultivating the 400 acres which brought in a return. It was an exceptional year of course, because of the scarcity of matches in the Eastern States, but the latter will never be again what they once were. A disease peculiar to cold climates has attacked the trees, and no remedy has been found. As it is contagious, it has spread rapidly and creates widespread havoc. It is known as the 'yellow-eyes,' and no cause for it has been discovered."

Enemies of the Apple and Pear. In a paper read before the California State Horticultural Society at its last meeting, A. A. Brainerd had the following to say regarding the pests that infest apples and pear trees:

The only reliable way of operating against codlin moth seems to be to spray with Paris green. We formerly preferred London purple, for the reason that it remained more perfectly suspended in water, but of late the London purple is so variable and un-

stable in its composition that we now greatly prefer Paris green.

The best results have come from mixing flour paste with the water to make it quite milky in appearance. I do not now remember the exact quantity of flour used, and to this water add one pound of Paris green to every 200 gallons, first mixing the Paris green into a thick mud with a little water, when it will dilute and mix easily and will be retained in suspension much better than in pure water. From several observations made last year this method seemed to give better results than when the Paris green was dissolved in ammonia. The spraying should be done for the first time when the petals have practically all fallen from the blossoms. In the case of pears the time varies so much that it is an orchard of several sorts many of them will require separate spraying. Apples are more uniform and the whole orchard can generally be cleared at the same time.

For very early fruit this one spraying will do very well, but for later fruit it will be necessary to repeat the operation two or three times, the last time well into the month of July. The danger from poisoning is almost nil, no case ever coming to our knowledge of injurious results. Mixed no stronger than one pound to 200 gallons, there is seldom any material injury to foliage. We have seen it used as strong as one pound to fifty gallons without injury, but there is always danger of burning the leaves. The mixtures strongest found to amount to 100 gallons are used. Mr. Block of Santa Clara also uses this method substantially, assures me he seldom has a greater loss than 5 per cent. from codlin moth. The efficacy of the older method, bands, traps and lights used in connection with vessels of sweetened water, is so small that they may be neglected without material loss, though some will be caught under the bands and traps.

Delectable Juices.
Larva Semiprotecta.
As there are strong prospects of seeing an attempt made by a gentleman of this valley in the extraction of essences and perfume from fruits and flowers, we give below the methods in use at Messina and other centers of exportation of these valuable products. In making extracts and oils of lemon, the fruit is first pulled and cut in two. Then it is thrown into large wicker bags and pressed in these bags. If the juice is to be exported raw, only perfectly sound fruit is used; but if the juice is to be boiled down one-sixth of the lemon is cut in inferior quality and two-fifths pretty well decayed. The juice from sound lemons is yellowish in color and gives off a pleasant aroma; its density decreases with age. The manufacture of essential oils and lemon juice is very profitable.

An addition of 5 per cent. of alcohol will prevent the lemon juice from spoiling. The raw and concentrated lemon juice is exported in casks of 130 gallons capacity. It requires 1500 lemons to yield twenty-six gallons of the raw juice, and 2300 to yield the same quantity of concentrated juice. The value of the product is governed by its acidity. The standard grade must show at least 60 per cent. of pure acid, while the extracts of bergamot is only required to prove 48. The highest and lowest prices paid for essences for concentrated lemon juice for a period of eight years are respectively \$2.40 and \$1 for the concentrated and 20 and 10 cents per gallon for the raw juice. The essences of lemon, orange, bergamot, etc., are very much dearer than the concentrated, and sell for \$1 to \$2 per pound for the orange and lemon. In Messina, 1,000 lemons yield about fourteen ounces of essence and seventeen gallons of juice. A good operative can express 190 pounds of peel per day, for which he is paid 60 cents. A day's work for six men working together is about 136 gallons of juice and seven pounds of essence. The essence is so valuable that the operatives often steal it.

Essences are nearly always more or less adulterated with fixed oils. Pour a little upon a paper. Hold the paper over a lamp, and if there is oil added, the essence will not, will remain after the essence is evaporated. Essences are nearly all extracted by hand, owing to the cheapness of labor. We hope some extensive experiment in the above lines will be made in this section. The greatest difficulty will be found in getting fruit of the required degree of citric acid, as sandy soils do not produce a high percentage of oils. Only clay soils will produce fruits from which the best results may be obtained.

A San Diego Experiment in Pineapple Culture.
[San Diego Union.]

The pineapple plants with which Riley R. Morrison began experimenting last April among the rows of his rose garden, are coming on vigorously. Some have already borne suckers worth \$1.50, and the promise for next season is that they will yield \$4 worth of suckers and slips. The first field has been in demand all over the county, and some have gone to Orange and Pasadena. But four apples were produced last fall, and at the expense of these plants' full vigor, as they should be a year old before being permitted to bear. Mr. Morrison has found that they can stand temperature as low as 28 degrees. About a month ago he received 200 more plants, gathered from Cuba, Georgia and Southern Florida. They represent twelve of the best known varieties, including the Red Spanish, the Sugar Loaf, Abacaxi, Prince Albert, Egyptian Queen and Lord Carrington. He says that a year's test will determine which of these is best adapted to the climate and soil. By the 20th a shipment of 1000 more is due him from Tampa, Fla. These will be set out in South San Diego, at the head of the bay near the new Morrison station of the Coronado road. This tract is shell ground, and the very best for such growths; it has just been plowed. Then about July a carload of slips, or 40,000, will arrive from Florida. These will be mostly the Red Spanish and Sugar Loaf varieties, and they are also to be set out at the head of the bay on a ten-acre tract about a third of a mile south of the new station. This is the intention to plant with them Coonut Chocolat (custard apple), Star apple, mango, bread-fruit trees, coffee and tea trees. Eight of these latter were secured several weeks ago from Washington, and are already putting out new leaves. The object is to make this sand-dune protected tract an experimental station.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK.

SYRUP OF FIGS
ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectively, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, it's many excellent qualities command it to all. It is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

THIS IS OUR WAY OF FITTING GLASSES:

The careful and proper adjustment of frames is as important as the correct fitting of lenses. We have a complete and exact method of fitting glasses, and guarantee a perfect fit. Testing of the eyes from full stock of artificial eyes on hand. Glasses ground to order on premises. S. G. Marshall, Scientific Optician, 295 Spring St. Theater Building.

The Sunday Times will be full of Novelties.

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[ESTABLISHED 1851.]

The Los Angeles Times.

Publishers' Announcements—Rates of Subscription, Etc.

The Los Angeles Times (2 pages) is published every morning in the year at the Times Building, N. E. corner of First and Broadway.

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

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President and General Manager.
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The Los Angeles Weekly Mirror (2 pages) is published every Saturday morning at \$2 per year, or \$1 for six months.

Address: THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, : TIMES BUILDING, corner of First and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Vol. XIX., No. 143. - * * * Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice as second-class matter

Circulation - * * * DAILY AVERAGE 1 - 8443

President's Reception Edition

Now ready: The fourth edition of Thursday's Times, containing a complete eleven-column account of the superb reception given by Los Angeles to the President of the United States. It was the visit of a lifetime, and citizens who wish to preserve or mail a graphic record of the striking event should not let the opportunity pass. Apply to the business office for copies wrapped and ready for the mail, postage prepaid. Price 5 cents.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

KENTUCKY is about to celebrate its centennial as a State.

NEW ORLEANS will erect a monument to Hennessy, the victim of the Mafia.

In his San Diego speech the President made a graceful reference to the Nicaragua canal.

NEW JERSEY expects a big peach crop this season, which will affect the price of the California product.

DURING his passage through this section the President discovered that even Southern California flowers have thorns.

THE Odd Fellows celebrate their seventy-second anniversary today. The order is quite an important one in Los Angeles.

THE President had to travel a long way—as far as Oregon—before finding a State Governor who was anxious to make an ass of himself.

SEVERAL of the American flags raised over schoolhouses in Elkhart, Indiana, have been torn down and burned. What does this mean?

THE President received a characteristic California welcome at Santa Barbara, with which was intermingled a spice of old-time Spanish customs that must have proved quite interesting to the Presidential party.

CONSIDERABLE comment was caused in town yesterday by the appearance of ex-Judge Cheney as associate counsel for J. M. Damron. It will be remembered that Judge Cheney presided upon the occasion of Damron's first appearance for trial upon the charge of forgery, when he strongly censured the attitude of the press toward the accused.

THE supremacy of England as a cotton manufacturing country is threatened. While the United States is constantly increasing its product of manufactured cotton, India is doing the same. In 1890 the shipments of cotton twist and yarn from Great Britain to India fell off 5,000,000 pounds; to China, 3,000,000 pounds; to Japan, 4,000,000. This was entirely due to the increase of manufacturers in India. By the year 1900 they expect to supply the entire demand of Asia.

In the sudden death of Von Moltke, at a ripe old age, Europe loses one of its most prominent military characters. The deceased was, in the fullest acceptance of the term, a strategist. Few men have ever equalled him in the power of planning and successfully carrying out campaigns from headquarters. He had a long head, which could carry a world of statistics. He was not a speaker. The Germans spoke of him as "the man who was silent in seven languages." Germany owes much to Von Moltke. His place will be hard to fill. Gradually the advisers who stood by the old Emperor are passing away and the young man who now sits on the throne will have to shape his policy by the aid of new counselors.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose activity in behalf of Southern California made itself manifest at the recent citrus fair in Los Angeles and at Chicago, writes to THE TIMES urging the plan of an exhibit of at least 1000 bearing orange trees at the World's Fair in 1893. Santa Barbara and San Diego counties have already begun to interest themselves in this matter, and Los Angeles should be stirring. There is no time to be lost in the scheme is to be carried out, as the trees must be prepared during the next six weeks, taken up carefully, set in tubs or boxes and care given them, so that by 1893 they will have recovered from the shock and be in full fruit again. The Pomological Society proposes to have an exhibit of this description, but to have the entire exhibit under the auspices of this society will make it of too narrow a character. Each leading orange-grower and orange-growing section should be called upon and an orange grove fully representative of Southern California be thus formed. By having the trees in tubs set in the ground some inches they could be irrigated, showing the methods pursued here. Thus the exhibit would be instructive as well as interesting. This idea is an excellent one and should be carried out. Southern California, with its many products peculiar to this section, should not follow in the general rut at the World's Fair, but mark out a path for itself.

[ESTABLISHED 1851.]

Premiums to Subscribers.—THE TIMES PREMIUM STANDARD ATLAS OF THE WORLD, worth \$4, is given with each yearly cash-advance subscription—\$10.20 in the city, or \$9 by mail; also with five subscriptions to the WEEKLY MIRROR and \$10 in cash.

NEWS PAPER.—THE ONLY MORNING REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER IN LOS ANGELES PUBLISHING EXCLUSIVELY THE TELEGRAPHIC "NIGHT REPORT" OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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TARIFF PICTURES.

[New York Press.]

There are a good many jewelers in this city and throughout the State. Perhaps they would like to see the rate of wages which the German and English jewelers receive.

Average Daily Wages.

Jewelers. Germany 90 cents per day.

England, \$1.50.

United States (New York State), \$3.50.

OUR EXHIBIT AT CHICAGO.

There is a difference of opinion between Commissioner de Young and the California State Commissioners in regard to the character which the California display at the World's Fair shall assume. Several of the commissioners want a separate collective display of California products. Mr. de Young opposes this proposition. He holds—and we believe with justice—that if the States were allowed to make separate exhibits, in separate buildings, much of the effect of the display would be lost. As an instance of this, the display of the Argentine Republic at the Paris Exposition is mentioned. It was a beautiful structure, and the display was fine, but it was so small, compared with the main buildings of the exposition, that it was of little effect.

That the fault for the existing condition of things is primarily attributable to the inefficiency of Gen. Vandever, is notoriously the opinion of well-informed men high in authority, both in California and Washington. We could name names, if need be.

For these reasons we are convinced that our proper policy at the present time is a waiting one. What we all desire is, of course, the most thorough and effective representation of California's resources that can be made for the money. How can this best be accomplished? Surely, not by putting up a little kiosk in the exhibition grounds labeled "California." Suppose that, at our citrus fair, Riverside or Pomona had erected a shed outside and placed their exhibits there. Would these displays have been visited by as many people as admired them in the great hall? Scarcely!

How many people go into the side-shows of a circus, compared with those who watch the performances in the ring? Does California want to run a side-show?

Then, again, there is the cost of the building. Would not the money invested in that be far better applied to improving our display?

It must be remembered that each State will erect a building for use as headquarters, or a clubhouse, in which some samples of products may be placed. This is all we need in the line of a separate building. For each State to have a building of its own, in which to display the products would spoil the entire object of the show, dwarf its importance and diminish the value of each exhibit as a side-show?

With our exhibition in a separate building, isolated from the great structures, to which will be attracted the mass of the visitors, thousands of people may never see what we have to show.

We are strongly of the opinion that Commissioner de Young has right on his side in this question.

ITALIAN IMMIGRATION.

It seems that, after all, Americans are in great measure responsible for the vastly increased immigration of Italians to this country. Consul Dingy of Naples, in his report, says that the agents of the steamship lines cover Italy and the locusts covered Egypt. They paint the charms of big wages in the United States; they often induce the poor peasant to sell his cow and move to the United States. In this business the commission money of clouds of emigrant agents is the chief inspiration. The ship would starve without a steerage list; there is a large profit in handling large numbers, and thousands of drummers for emigrants swarm over Italy, and their fruit is in the 3000 Italians who, in one week of the recent spring, cut loose from the life of the Italian peasantry to try chances in the United States. Many more applied in the spring of 1890 than the ships could carry.

He further adds:

There is a factor in Italian emigration which is larger and more important than perhaps any other European factor of its class. I refer to the love of the Italian for his native land, the English, the German loves England, and the German loves Germany, but more intense than any of these loyalties is the devotion of the Italian to his ancient and now united state, and to the love of his countrymen. The peasantry is among any class, and nothing but the most pressing poverty would drive the Italian people in such numbers from their native land. Hence, when they have got the means with which to buy their old homes. They love to spend their savings in Italy; it seems to them almost a sacrifice to spend them elsewhere. As a German's home can never rest, he is continually restless, and the Italian peasant dollars seem to bring him real peace only when they are spent in the place where he was born. The returning legions amaze the world with the wealth they have taken with them. They are a rich people, and have dollars to burn. These returned emigrants flourish

about their native Italian towns and set up new ones, and when with a desire to see the land where even the shovel and the pick are transformed into gold.

All this shows very clearly the importance of restricting such immigration which comes to this country only to "make a stake" and then go home to spend it. In this respect, the bulk of the Italian immigrants are little better than the Chinese.

VANDEVER'S MONUMENT.

It is announced from Washington that orders have been issued for work to be resumed on our miserable little excuse for a public building, and completed to completion on the original \$100,000 basis.

An increase of appropriation to \$350,000 was almost put through in the late Congress and would undoubtedly have gone through had it not been for the inefficiency and want of influence exhibited by Representative Vandever, who was fertile in letters of explanation and excuse but utterly barren in acts, his attention being apparently centered on the *ignis fatuus* of Mexican acquisition while the practical interests of his district were left to suffer. Then, also, we were handicapped by the utter and contemptuous indifference of Senator Stanford, who might as well have been a Senator from New Jersey or Florida, as far as we were concerned in this matter. Stanford was absorbed in the alluring contemplation of his favorite 2 per cent. land loan John-Law Argentine-Confederacy scheme and in the business of securing his own return to the Senate by the use of metallic arguments.

In this state of the case we incline strongly to the opinion that it will be wiser for us to wait another year, and try for the whole loaf rather than accept the slice which is now offered us, because our prospects for receiving proper recognition at Washington are now better than they have ever been. Not, perhaps, through the representative of San Diego, Congressman Bowers of the "Seventh District," but through Senator Felton, who will prove a zealous champion and make a determined fight for our interests. He has expressed the opinion that the manner in which we have been treated in this matter is outrageous, and he may be depended upon to do his best to secure us our rights.

That the fault for the existing condition of things is primarily attributable to the inefficiency of Gen. Vandever, is notoriously the opinion of well-informed men high in authority, both in California and Washington. We could name names, if need be.

For these reasons we are convinced that our proper policy at the present time is a waiting one. What we want is the additional \$200,000 asked for, making \$850,000 in all, so that we may secure additional ground and a three-story building, with a wing, according to the revised plans of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Anything less than this would be practically worse than nothing at all, because it would characterize Los Angeles as a cross-roads town, attempting to do business on a metropolitan basis. To complete the building, as now contemplated, on the restricted and inadequate plan first made, would be "penny wise and pound foolish;" it would, in the end, be the most expensive course for the Government to pursue, for it would be no time in the life of a progressive city like Los Angeles before it would become absolutely necessary to abandon or reconstruct a building which will be totally inadequate to the wants of the Government here. Indeed, it has been pretty well demonstrated that were the building completed today, it would not answer the joint requirements of the several Federal offices which are located here, to say nothing of the constant expansion which is going on.

We are aware that there are opposing local views touching the matter of site, but this is of minor consequence compared with the paramount question of securing a building adequate to the Government's wants in the principal city of the southern Pacific Coast; and as a matter of expediency it would, in our opinion, be unwise to raise the issue of a new site, for a contention on this point would doubtless have the effect of postponing into the indefinite future the realization of our wishes. The safe policy for us to pursue is to concentrate our efforts upon the one object of securing the needed additional appropriation for a larger building.

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FOREIGN FACTS.

Free Education in Great Britain.

A Tory Organ's Characteristic Attack on Progressive Ideas.

English Government Interest in the Chicago World's Fair.

Alarming Reports from Lisbon—Newfoundland Delegates Flat-tered—Chili Seeking Cash—American Vines.

By Telegraph to The Times.

LONDON, April 24.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Free Educational Bill has been drafted, and will probably be introduced before the Whitsun recess. It provides that fees be abolished in elementary schools.

The Standard strongly attacks free education. It says: "Free education may not abolish the church schools forthwith, but the process will only be delayed. It will impose a heavy and uncalled-for burden upon the nation. The period of surplus cannot continue indefinitely. We are within the mark in saying the adoption of free education will be equivalent to a permanent addition of three and a half pence to the income tax."

LETTER.

Effect of the Free Education Bill—European Summary.

LONDON, April 24.—Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press. There is much congratulation among members of the Commons that the Conservatives have committed themselves to free education, but much diversity of opinion as to how the new departure will affect the party's future.

No one doubts that the government has made a coup with a view to the general election. The Conservatives, who dislike the measure, accept it because of their desire to associate the name of the party with the immense boon to town workmen and rural laborers, but the Liberals reason that the Tory action cannot take from them the credit of a measure for which they long fought. The opposition has further and stronger reasons to hail the government scheme, containing as it does abundant possibilities for party disruption and widespread national discontent. There will probably be denominational trouble, etc. According to high authority, certain plans, however, simply involve the extension of the new standards and increased grants to denominational schools. No change will be made in the system of control except that parents shall have power to elect part of the board. The solid opposition of the Liberals at this point may give the Conservatives a disastrous check on the eve of dissolution.

The English government is evincing the greatest interest in the Chicago World's Fair, and has decided to make a handsome appropriation. This is an unusual sign of friendliness, as no appropriation was made for Paris. While everything is favorable, as far as the government and influential persons are concerned, it must be admitted that the probable exhibitors show indifference, entirely owing to lack of information and the absence of any one to supply it. Chicago must bear herself if she wishes England freely represented.

The foreign office has received alarming advices from Lisbon. The English minister, Glynn Petrie, represents the political situations as critical.

The Portuguese cabinet ought to submit a new English convention to the cortes May 5, but the premier pleads for an extension of the modus vivendi and delay in the publishing of the convention in order to give time for the abatement of the excitement against England, which is imperiling the position of government.

No Portuguese delegates express themselves gratified at their reception in the House of Lords. They have received many encouraging promises of support from the officers and members of the Commons.

The Chilian envoy, Señor Godoy, has been here trying to negotiate a loan of £1,500,000 for President Balmaceda. London financiers having declined to advance the money, he went to Paris where he continued the search for a syndicate to take the loan. He has very little chance of success. Godoy asserts that Balmaceda still has plenty of money to pay his troops with, and sooner or later will overthrow the insurgents. His declaration in regard to the state of the exchequer is doubtful in view of the fact that the Chilian cruiser *Esmeralda* has not yet left for France.

The English government is awaiting the result of the recent elections was that of an annexation. Tupper adds that he bitterly regrets the assistance given to the Grand Trunk to enable it to obtain its connection with Chicago, as it is now evident that it has made the road an American institution.

not be replaced. Some time will elapse before the full amount of damage will be known.

It now transpires that the Pope was engaged in prayer when the explosion shook the Vatican building. The shock was so severe that His Holiness would have fallen had not one of the servants caught him. Investigation shows the explosion was caused by accidental explosion of shell capsules. A number of the injured have died. King Humbert of Italy is calling at the hospitals and visiting the wounded people. The King's sympathetic action in conveying some of the wounded in his own carriage to the hospitals yesterday and in visiting the wounded today is highly appreciated by the populace of this city.

Among those hurt by the accident is Billot, French ambassador, who was slightly injured by falling glass.

RAINSTORMS IN PERU.

Millions of Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

PANAMA, April 24.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Reports from Peru state that between March 19 and the 22d eleven rainstorms swept over Lambayeque. Rivers rose and flooded the country all around for thirty miles. Many villages were inundated and a large number of buildings have fallen down. Crops on the farms around the villages are all destroyed, and not a rail on the Chimbote and Suchiman railroad remains in place.

A correspondent writing from Moche said torrents of rain fell, and as the houses were not built to resist the rain they soon began to fall, while the roofs and walls fell in many of the streets, and the square became an immense lake. Provisions are very scarce.

The wind blew with such force at Huanuco that large trees were blown down. All plantations and farms are now under water. The department of Libertad the losses exceed \$2,000,000. Heavy rainstorms also swept over the north of Peru, where rain is never expected, and much ruin caused.

FOREIGN NOTES.

State of Affairs in Chili Brought About by the Revolution.

LISBON, April 24.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Telegrams from Santiago, Chili, say nobody except the supporters of the dictator are safe from insult and imprisonment; that ladies of the highest families are seized, thrown into foul prisons and treated vilely; that during elections the soldiers indulged in robberies and outrages upon voters supposed to favor the Parliamentary party; that only Balmaceda's nominees were elected; that Vicini, his nominee for the Presidency, received 294 out of 296 votes of the convention, and all letters and telegrams were submitted to a rigorous censorship.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

LONDON, April 24.—One of the results of the action of the Portuguese officials in firing upon the British steamer *Agnes* and seizure of two cargo boats attached to the expedition, has become public by the action taken by the Portuguese cabinet to-day. It appears that in addition to the dispatch of three British warships to the entrance of Pungo River, as announced by Salisbury yesterday, the British Prime Minister forwarded his ultimatum to the Portuguese government, declaring that unless immediate facilities are afforded to British subjects upon the Pungo River in accordance with the provisions of the modus vivendi now existing between Great Britain and Portugal, the British government would consent to fall in on the side of the man, the and the results would be disastrous to Portuguese enterprise in that part of the world. The Portuguese cabinet today, under pressure of the Salisbury ultimatum, gave consent to free passage of the Pungo River.

AGAINST ANNEXATION.

LONDON, April 27.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, is in London, and uses two columns of the Times today to speak to Tyler, president of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, who answered Tupper's comments on the policy of the Grand Trunk. Tupper says he would have failed in his duty to Canada and to England if he had not exposed the attempt of the Grand Trunk to support the party in Canada whose policy during the recent elections was that of annexation.

Tupper adds that he bitterly regrets the assistance given to the Grand Trunk to enable it to obtain its connection with Chicago, as it is now evident that it has made the road an American institution.

REBELLIOUS MANIPURIS.

SIMLA, April 24.—The British troops burned twelve villages occupied by rebellious Manipuris. The latter retreated to the hills. The British then shelled the hills, killing and wounding a large number of the enemy. The latter are now believed to be completely subjugated.

OPPOSED TO A STRIKE.

BERLIN, April 24.—The Socialist *Vorwärts* today expresses itself as opposed to the workingmen of Germany engaging in a general strike under the existing condition of things. It says a strike would bring misery to workingmen or would destroy their organization.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

LONDON, April 24.—The Conservatives carried Whitchurch, electing Sir James Bain over the Liberal candidate by a majority of 233. This is a great reduction from the last election, when the Conservative majority was 100.

WILL ALLOW MEETINGS.

ROME, April 24.—The government decided to allow an orderly meeting on May day, of workmen in this city, and elsewhere in Italy. This government, however, issued instructions prohibiting sedition speeches, and processes.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. SHERMAN.

LONDON, April 24.—Lord Wolseley, in an article in the United Service Magazine, says he highly appreciates Gen. Sherman as a man and soldier, and says his name will be ever honored wherever English is spoken.

WARSHIP WRECKED.

MADRID, April 24.—Intelligence has been received that the Spanish gunboat *Canto* struck a rock off Porto Platia and became a total loss. The *Canto* was of the third class and was used as a guard.

GERMANY WILL BE REPRESENTED.

BERLIN, April 24.—It is announced that the German government will shortly apply to the federal council for an appropriation to enable Germany to participate in the World's Fair at Chicago.

GIGANTIC STRIKE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 24.—The miners' strike at Dortmund is assuming gigantic proportions. Ten thousand men are out.

EXPLOSION AT ROME.

Damages at the Vatican—Valuable Works of Art Destroyed.

ROME, April 24.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The explosion yesterday which caused heavy damage and loss of life, created great alarm at the Vatican. All the windows of the Pope's library were broken, and a number of precious relics were destroyed. Stained-glass windows at St. Peter's and St. Paul's were damaged and many relics destroyed. St. Paul's Church is closed while the damage is repaired. The destruction wrought will be irreparable, as the valuable works of art which are destroyed can-

JACK THE RIPPER.

He Is Believed to Be in New York.

A Woman Strangled and the Body Horribly Mutilated.

The Bloody Signs of the Whitechapel Fiend Plainly Evident.

The Entire Detective Force at Work on the Case, and Will Have a Chance to Display Their Superior Sagacity.

By Telegraph to The Times.

New York, April 24.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Reports from Peru state that between March 19 and the 22d eleven rainstorms swept over Lambayeque. Rivers rose and flooded the country all around for thirty miles. Many villages were inundated and a large number of buildings have fallen down. Crops on the farms around the villages are all destroyed, and not a rail on the Chimbote and Suchiman railroad remains in place.

Among those hurt by the accident is Billot, French ambassador, who was slightly injured by falling glass.

RAINSTORMS IN PERU.

Millions of Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

PANAMA, April 24.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Reports from Peru state that between March 19 and the 22d eleven rainstorms swept over Lambayeque. Rivers rose and flooded the country all around for thirty miles. Many villages were inundated and a large number of buildings have fallen down. Crops on the farms around the villages are all destroyed, and not a rail on the Chimbote and Suchiman railroad remains in place.

A correspondent writing from Moche said torrents of rain fell, and as the houses were not built to resist the rain they soon began to fall, while the roofs and walls fell in many of the streets, and the square became an immense lake. Provisions are very scarce.

The wind blew with such force at Huanuco that large trees were blown down. All plantations and farms are now under water. The department of Libertad the losses exceed \$2,000,000. Heavy rainstorms also swept over the north of Peru, where rain is never expected, and much ruin caused.

FOREIGN NOTES.

State of Affairs in Chili Brought About by the Revolution.

LISBON, April 24.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Telegrams from Santiago, Chili, say nobody except the supporters of the dictator are safe from insult and imprisonment; that ladies of the highest families are seized, thrown into foul prisons and treated vilely; that during elections the soldiers indulged in robberies and outrages upon voters supposed to favor the Parliamentary party; that only Balmaceda's nominees were elected; that Vicini, his nominee for the Presidency, received 294 out of 296 votes of the convention, and all letters and telegrams were submitted to a rigorous censorship.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

LONDON, April 24.—One of the results of the action of the Portuguese officials in firing upon the British steamer *Agnes* and seizure of two cargo boats attached to the expedition, has become public by the action taken by the Portuguese cabinet to-day. It appears that in addition to the dispatch of three British warships to the entrance of Pungo River, as announced by Salisbury yesterday, the British Prime Minister forwarded his ultimatum to the Portuguese government, declaring that unless immediate facilities are afforded to British subjects upon the Pungo River in accordance with the provisions of the modus vivendi now existing between Great Britain and Portugal, the British government would consent to fall in on the side of the man, the and the results would be disastrous to Portuguese enterprise in that part of the world. The Portuguese cabinet today, under pressure of the Salisbury ultimatum, gave consent to free passage of the Pungo River.

AGAINST ANNEXATION.

LONDON, April 27.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, is in London, and uses two columns of the Times today to speak to Tyler, president of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, who answered Tupper's comments on the policy of the Grand Trunk. Tupper says he would have failed in his duty to Canada and to England if he had not exposed the attempt of the Grand Trunk to support the party in Canada whose policy during the recent elections was that of annexation.

Tupper adds that he bitterly regrets the assistance given to the Grand Trunk to enable it to obtain its connection with Chicago, as it is now evident that it has made the road an American institution.

REBELLIOUS MANIPURIS.

SIMLA, April 24.—The British troops burned twelve villages occupied by rebellious Manipuris. The latter retreated to the hills. The British then shelled the hills, killing and wounding a large number of the enemy. The latter are now believed to be completely subjugated.

OPPOSED TO A STRIKE.

BERLIN, April 24.—The Socialist *Vorwärts* today expresses itself as opposed to the workingmen of Germany engaging in a general strike under the existing condition of things. It says a strike would bring misery to workingmen or would destroy their organization.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

LONDON, April 24.—The Conservatives carried Whitchurch, electing Sir James Bain over the Liberal candidate by a majority of 233. This is a great reduction from the last election, when the Conservative majority was 100.

WILL ALLOW MEETINGS.

ROME, April 24.—The government decided to allow an orderly meeting on May day, of workmen in this city, and elsewhere in Italy. This government, however, issued instructions prohibiting sedition speeches, and processes.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. SHERMAN.

LONDON, April 24.—Lord Wolseley, in an article in the United Service Magazine, says he highly appreciates Gen. Sherman as a man and soldier, and says his name will be ever honored wherever English is spoken.

WARSHIP WRECKED.

MADRID, April 24.—Intelligence has been received that the Spanish gunboat *Canto* struck a rock off Porto Platia and became a total loss. The *Canto* was of the third class and was used as a guard.

NEW YORK, April 25.—At 1 o'clock this morning a man by the name of Adolf Kellenberg was arrested. His description answers that of the murderer.

A doctor who saw the body says: "Whether by chance or skill the cut was made to the effect the object aimed at by the London Jack the Ripper," namely—removal of the uterus.

Inspectors Byrnes and Williams were busy until a late hour tonight questioning the large number of people brought in. Probably more detectives are working on this case than any ever before known in New York.

The woman was identified tonight as one Carrie Brown, aged 60. A man known as "Frenchy" who was an acquaintance of the dead woman, has been arrested.

NEW YORK, April 25.—At 1 o'clock this morning a man by the name of Adolf Kellenberg was arrested. His description answers that of the murderer.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Strikes at Chicago, St. Louis and Other Points.

PITTSBURGH, April 24.—[By the Associated Press.] Information was given the police tonight by a man named Timmons of Braddock of a plan to blow up W. C. Frick, the coke king, with dynamite.

Timmons has been working at Homewood. He is obliged to pass a deep gully on his way to work and yesterday discovered a gang of twelve Hungarians there loading dynamite sticks. Each Hun took two sticks and left for Braddock. They were seen in that place tonight, and openly declared their intention of dynamiting Frick and started for the office.

AUGUST 24.

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

All kinds of Ores assayed on short notice and correct returns given.

CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO.,

81 and 83 Fulton st., New York.

near here today, and the deputies had much trouble. At one point they were pelted with stones, but no one was seriously injured. One deputy who was abused by an irate woman lost his wits and threatened to shoot her, but cries of "Shame!" from his comrades caused him to sink away.

A mass-meeting of the strikers was addressed this afternoon by Jones and Delabar, the Socialists sent from New York. They denounced the laws of the United States and made other incendiary remarks.

Twenty-nine men and women from Trotter had a hearing here today. Twenty-four were bound over on a charge of rioting.

CARPENTER'S STRIKE AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Over 2000 union carpenters of this city resolved to strike May 1 unless the bosses accede to their demands for 40 cents per hour.

DETROIT STREET-CAR TROUBLES.

DETROIT, April 24.—No street-cars are running in this city today, the company having decided to suspend operations until the city authorities retire, and as nothing was seen of them this morning the door of the room was broken in. On the bed lay the woman, covered with blood. She had been dead for hours. Her abdomen was ripped open with a dull, broken table knife that lay in the blood. The viscera had been cut out, and from appearances part was missing. The man had escaped. A very imperfect description of him was given to the police, and they went to work with the utmost secrecy and speed. They think he is "Jack the Ripper."

The coroner made a hasty examination of the body, and found that the woman had been dead a number of hours. He removed the clothes from her face and neck, and revealed a ghastly visage. The tongue was out of the mouth and the swollen eyes bulged from their sockets. The nose was flattened to the face, and about the neck was a circle of congealed blood. The appearance of the face convinced the coroner that the woman was first strangled and then cut. On turning over the body it was found the murderer had left a mark of a broken knife had been used to make a large cross on the base of the spine. Proprietor Jennings and the assistant housekeeper, Mary Munton, told the police all they knew about the case.

The housekeeper said the murderer had been dead for hours. Her hair was almost white and her features stamped with marks of drunkenness and the vice. She was a typical specimen

BUSINESS.

MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS.
NEW YORK, April 24.—**MONEY.**—On call easy; closing offered at 3 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER.—**567.**

STERLING EXCHANGE.—Quite steady; 60-day bills, 4.88%; demand 4.88%.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The stock market today was feverish and irregular and the final outcome of the day's business was generally small with changes in either direction. The restraining influence was the further engagement of over \$1,600,000 in gold for shipment to Europe tomorrow.

Government bonds were dull and easier.

—**NEW YORK STOCKS AND BONDS.**

In the quotations below, where two sets of figures appear, the first is "Central Pacific," the second the first figures refer to the noon quotations and the last to the closing quotations.

NEW YORK, April 24.

U. S. 4s, reg. 131 N. P. pref. 69¢—70¢

U. S. 4s, comp. 131 N. P. pref. 69¢—70¢

U. S. 4s, reg. 131 N. Y. Cen. 103¢—114

Pacific 6s, 118 N. Y. Cen. 103¢—114

Or. Imp. 30 N. Y. Cen. 103¢—114

Can. Pac. 79 N. Y. Cen. 75—77½

Can. South. 52 N. S. L. 28—28½

Ces. Pac. 30 N. S. L. 16½—17½

A. T. & S. 34 N. S. L. 38—38½

A. & S. Express. 17 Reading. 33½

C. B. & Q. 92 N. G. W. first. 75

Del. & Pac. 128 Rock L. 78½—79½

D. & R. G. pref. 182 St. P. & O. 64

D. & R. G. pref. 182 Terminal. 18½

—**STOCKS.**

—**CHICAGO STOCKS.**

—**NEW YORK STOCKS.**

—**SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.**

—**PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.**

—**BOSTON STOCKS.**

—**ATLANTA STOCKS.**

—**NEW ORLEANS STOCKS.**

—**DETROIT STOCKS.**

—**ST. LOUIS STOCKS.**

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PASADENA.

Office: No. 261-2 E. Colorado Street

HARRISON DEPARTS.

A Long Drive About Town
Yesterday Morning.

HIS IMPRESSION OF PASADENA

Events Attending His Visit—Hundreds of School Children Do Him Honor—Personal Notes and Brevities.

The Presidential party left Pasadena at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning. His reception here was most cordial, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion, which might, however, have been heightened had the weather been clear yesterday morning. The party retired after the banquet Thursday night pretty well fagged out, but awoke yesterday morning much refreshed.

At rising hour yesterday morning, there was keen disappointment felt over the weather. The sky was overcast and a slight drizzling rain was falling. However, the best was made of it, and those who had not completed their devotions went to work with a vim, and made the best of the situation.

The Presidential party breakfasted at Hotel Green at 8:30 o'clock. By 9 they had finished. Another half hour passed before the procession formed for the drive. The hotel was filled with men, women and children, all anxious to get another look at the President, and a large crowd of people had assembled on Raymond avenue. As the time drew near for the enterprising photographer stationed himself opposite the main entrance, but owing to some misunderstanding Mr. Harrison was seated in the carriage and the carriage was off before the camera could be operated.

Sergts. Buchanan, Bassett, Cook, Case and Cole, and Corps. Miles, Hahn and Coleman of Company B, 1st Regt. A guard of honor to the President. A bunting was put up at Mr. Harrison's estate in the first carriage with Mr. Sanger and Mayor T. P. Lukens. The vehicle was an open barouche, beautifully decorated with flowers, the handiwork of Mrs. W. U. Masters and Miss Wotky. It was drawn by four handsome horses, two white and two black, over which George Greely manipulated the ribbons. In the second carriage were seated Gov. Markham, Mrs. Harrison, P. M. Green and W. E. Arthur. In deference to the wishes of Mrs. Harrison, who had been badly frightened by a fractious quartette of horses the day before at Riverside, the barouche was drawn by two horses instead of four as intended. The carriage was very prettily decorated, the working day, done by Mrs. W. T. Vista and T. L. Hogg of the driving. The third carriage was occupied by Postmaster-General Wanamaker, W. U. Masters and George F. Keranahan. Carriage No. 4 carried Secretary Rusk, Mrs. Dimmick and James Clarke, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Fletcher and daughter and J. W. Wood were seated in carriage No. 5. Next came Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison with Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Locke. Gen. McCook, Lieut. Baker, L. A. Sheldon and C. H. Daggett occupied the next carriage. Following came Mr. and Mrs. Bowles and Mrs. Boyd. Col. Corbin and daughter had Marshal Ransdell in their carriage. The press representatives, the President's newspaper, O. B. Harrison, Prof. Parker, Capt. C. W. Simpson and two Santa Barbara gentlemen occupied a four-in-hand. Numerous other carriages were in line, conspicuous among them being a Concord coach drawn by four horses, on which half a dozen members of the Valley Hunt were seated, amid a profusion of flowers, which they showered plentifully along the line of march. The procession was headed by Marshal C. C. Brown, mounted on a snow-white charger, and his aids.

THE ROUTE previously published was traversed, except that the arranged drive was omitted owing to lack of time. South Marengo avenue was literally covered with flowers, and the floral arch formed a fitting entrance into a sort of flower fairland. The arch was covered with lilies and evergreen. Above it was inscribed "Welcome to our Guests." A portrait of the President appeared in the center, and below it depended the letter "H" worked in scarlet blossoms. A short distance farther down the avenue a gate of calico attracted attention.

On either side of the avenue the public school children were lined up. Each scholar had a bouquet, and a pupil from each school was delegated to present to the President a large bouquet or basket of flowers. Ten handsome tokens of this kind were received.

The procession made fast time, the horses being kept at a smart trot. Chief points of interest were Mayor Lukens's residence, the Carr property and GOV. MARKHAM'S HOME, where on the lawn were arranged two beautiful floral designs—the one having the word "Welcome" in the form of an arc, and below it "To President Harrison," followed by the name, "Henry (Harrison) Markham." The other design was a flag, with "G. A. R." beneath it. The designs originated with W. B. McCormick.

[Afterward, in speaking of the Pasadena, the President said that the decorations at the Governor's home were the most beautiful he had yet seen; and Mrs. Harrison said they were the most tasteful designs she had ever seen. All the party were charmed and delighted with what they saw on the route, and especially at the elegant home of California's Governor.—Ed. TIMES.]

At the Raymond the guests were presented with several magnificent bouquets the President being especially pleased with a big cluster of splendid Henrietta roses. The party were driven back to the station, where the special train was in waiting. At 11:30 the train pulled out amid the cheers of the populace there assembled.

The President's impression. To Mayor Lukens the President expressed himself as highly delighted with Pasadena during the drive yesterday. He was especially pleased with Marengo avenue; and the floral demonstration there, he said, equalled anything he had seen on the trip. When his carriage reached the brow of the Raymond hill, and the San Gabriel Valley was spread out before him in all

RAILWAY GHOSTS.

The Hair-raising Experiences of Some Engineers.

A DEAD MAN'S TIMELY WARNING

It Prevents the Wreck of a Fast Freight Train on a Florida Rail-way—Canada's Spectral Signal Light.

NGINEERS, as a rule, are men of courage and nerve. It takes something a good deal out of the ordinary to frighten them, but once in a while they meet with experiences which stagger and unexplainable as they become victims temporarily of panic and dismay. The story of Bob Gaynor's adventures furnishes a case in point.

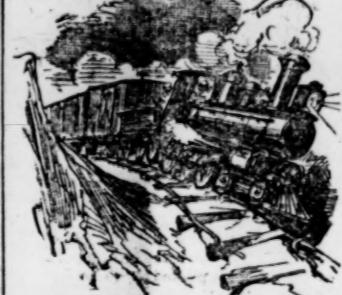
Gaynor was regarded as one of the best railway engineers in the United States. He had never met with a serious accident or caused a loss of life. Thoroughly trained in his calling, he inspired the public as well as his associates and left liquor completely alone. Among his fellows he had an enviable reputation for coolness, commanding sense and resource in case of danger.

Bob Gaynor was sent to the South Florida railway to lay out roads from Tampa to Sanford. Among his best friends he numbered another engineer on the same line named Charles Boyd. Boyd was killed in a collision while attempting to jump from his cab, and Gaynor succeeded him in charge of the engine which was used for running fast freight trains. The engine was known as "the hoodoo," because it had a record of six accidents and three deaths. Gaynor had small fancy for the assignment, but accepted it as a matter of course and in the line of duty. For a month "the hoodoo" acted like a high strung and skittish horse, stalling on even grades, failing to respond to calls for speed, and at times running like a wild animal.

Then came another queer happening. Tom, the colored fireman, solemnly vowed on several occasions that he had seen a strange man get in and out of the

car a good thing, but I'll be blessed if I want to ride where I need one all the while."

One night, a few months ago, a farmer named Bruner was killed by the Ottawa express while walking along the track of the Great Atlantic railroad near the village of St. Simeon. The body was horribly mangled and thrown a great distance, portions of it lodging in the branches of some trees that overhung the line. A few nights after a passenger train neared the spot, and the engineer noticed a red light displayed from these branches. "It was," he said, "undoubtedly that of a signal lamp, and hung directly in the way



WRECK OF THE SPECTRAL TRAIN.

of the cars." He put on the air brakes, shut off steam and brought things to a standstill. The conductor and other train hands walked ahead for half a mile, but found the line all right. Meanwhile the red warning had disappeared. It shone again the next night, and the following day the whole crew asked to be transferred. Subsequently other conductors and engineers abandoned the run for the same reason—the weird glare from "Bruner's grave," as it was called, proving too much for their peace of mind. At last the company purchased the land and cut down the trees. This put out the light for good and all.

A great sensation was created a few years ago by the appearance on the Green River division of the Denver and Rio Grande of a phantom train. While taking a passenger train through Marshall Pass one evening Engineer Nelson Edwards and Fireman Charles Whitehead had a hair-raising time with the "spook." They thought they were being chased by a wild train, and sent their own car flying along the mountain track in terror. When they got to the end of the line, they found the train had passed. Then came another queer happening. Tom, the colored fireman, solemnly vowed on several occasions that he had seen a strange man get in and out of the

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seen a strange man get in and out of the

car a good thing, but I'll be blessed if I want to ride where I need one all the while."

Bob Gaynor was regarded as one of the best

engineers in the United States. He had never met with a serious accident or caused a loss of life.

The conductor and other train hands walked ahead for half a mile, but

found the line all right. Meanwhile the

red warning had disappeared. It shone

again the next night, and the following

day the whole crew asked to be trans-

ferred. Subsequently other conductors and

engineers abandoned the run for the

same reason—the weird glare from "Bruner's grave," as it was called, proving too

much for their peace of mind. At last the

company purchased the land and cut down



What the Faculty of the University of California Has to Say.

Your committee have made a very careful examination of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER and are satisfied that it fulfills all the requirements which the public can make of a baking powder. For purity and care in preparation it equals any in the market, and

Our test shows that it has greater leavening power than any other of which we have any knowledge.

M. B. Rixing

Prof. Chemistry University of California and State Analyst.

W. T. Hengeler

Prof. Chemistry, College Pharmacy, of the University of California

THE RAILROADS.

President C. P. Huntington on an Inspection Trip.

SOME SOUTHERN PACIFIC ITEMS

Curtailing Balboa Harbor Train Service—An Important Ticket Decision—General, Local and Personal Gossip.

President C. P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific Company will arrive in Los Angeles this morning between 9 and 10 o'clock. Mr. Huntington is making his annual inspection of the great system under his management. After he has looked over the ground here he will proceed eastward, by way of El Paso, going direct to New York. He is accompanied by his family, his private secretary, railroad Expert Mahl, General Superintendent Fillmore and some minor officials.

SCARF HEAD.

On and after Sunday the 25th the Santa Fe's belt line train from Orange, by way of Santa Barbara, will run in Los Angeles at 5:07 p. m. 29.89. The thermometer for corresponding hours showed 54° and 62°. Maximum temperature, 66°; minimum temperature, 52°. Cloudy.

Forecast, till 8 p. m. Saturday: For Southern California, fair weather, except light rain at San Diego. Cooler.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Jennie B. Wilson of Riverside, is at the Ramona.

Frederic C. Torry of San Francisco is staying at the Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Mohr of San Pedro, are registered at the Ramona.

W. C. Larned and family of Chicago arrived at the Westminster yesterday.

Mathew Gage of Riverside, is with Mrs. Gage and daughter, are registered at the Westminster.

State Bar Commissioners Charles M. Busbison, arrived here yesterday on an official business trip.

J. A. Stoddard, secretary of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association of Chicago, arrived at the Nadeau last evening.

Thomas A. Lewis and family leave for the east on the Santa Fe's noon train today. They will go to Louisville, Ky., and from there to the New York city, and will be absent about six months.

W. B. Rank of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, and H. H. Lynch superintendent of the Cliff House road in San Francisco, are in the city on a visit. They spent yesterday driving through the principal streets.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

They Will Celebrate Their Seventy-second Anniversary.

The Odd Fellows will celebrate their seventy-second anniversary in this city today. They will parade at 2:30 this afternoon and a musical and literary programme will be carried out in Simpson Tabernacle. All the Odd Fellows in the city are requested to meet at 1 O. O. O. Hall on North Spring street at 1 p. m., from which point they will go to Los Angeles where the procession will form, right reading, first, as follows:

Grand marshal, Brig. Gen. John R. Mathews.

Chief of staff, Col. W. P. Schlosser.

Aids—Maj. W. O. Burr, G. W. Stockwell, G. W. G. de G. Turke, F. G.; Jerry Illinois, A. S. Smith.

Band—Captain Sherman, No. 25, P. M. Riverside; Captain Orion, No. 12, P. M. Los Angeles.

Visiting encampments—Orange Grove Encampment, No. 80, Los Angeles; Magnolia Encampment, No. 80, Los Angeles; Pico Lodge, No. 302, Los Angeles.

Speakers in carriages: Daughters of Rebekah in carriages.

The exercises at the tabernacle will be as follows: Opening ode by members of the order; singing by the Brothels J. D. Morrissey, overtune by the Seventh Infantry Band; address by Hon. Henry T. Hazard; selection, quartette, by Signor C. Modini-Wood, Mrs. Modini-Wood, Miss Florence Perry, F. W. Wallace, Mrs. Larabee, accompanist; address by Brother J. H. Phillips; selection by Seventh Infantry band.

CLUBBED.

A Mexican Gets Drunk and Is Treated to a Broken Head.

About 10 o'clock last night Officer Craig found a Mexican in a doorway on Upper Main street, bleeding profusely from a couple of ugly wounds on the left side of his head. Not being versed in the Spanish language the officer was unable to understand the wounded man's statement as to how he came by his injuries, but the patrol wagon was summoned, and in it he was conveyed to the receiving hospital for medical treatment. After the Mexican had been dressed by Dr. W. G. Morrison, the Mexican, through an interpreter, said that his name is Jose Martinez, and that he had been clubbed. He stated that he had been drinking during the evening with a friend at various saloons in Sonora, and at about 9 o'clock he had been to Frank Beviones' place, on the corner of Marchand and Upper Main streets. Beviones, however, ordered him to leave, and during an alteration which ensued, attempted to eject him from the house. He maintained that whenupon Beviones' bartender rushed at him and clubbed him, thus inducing the two wounds on his head. A complaint will probably be filed against Beviones and the bartender today by Martinez, charging them with battery.

Recommend that petition No. 247 from Herman Zubler et al., asking for the making of repairs on Castor street between Nord and Alpine streets, be filed, as the work has already been done.

Recommend that the prayer of petition No. 250 of Juan Martinez et al., be granted and that the Superintendent instruct in accordance therewith.

Recommend that the names of Bellevue place, between Pearl street and Beaudry avenue, and Ward street from the west end of the city, be changed to Sixth street, and the name of Sixth street between Beaudry and Union avenues, be changed to Piedmont street.

Recommend that in the matter of petition No. 251 of Juan Martinez et al., the City Engineer be instructed to present the necessary ordinance of intention of grading Alvarado street, between East Ocean View avenue and Ward street, together with an estimate of cost per foot of the street as proposed for said petition.

Recommend that petition No. 251, from Theo. Raup et al., asking for permission to grade certain lots on San Julian street between Eighth and Ninth streets, by private street.

Recommend that petition No. 252 from O. C. Smith et al., asking for the grading, grading and curbing, under the Victorian act of Hill street between Eighteenth and Washington streets, be referred to the City Engineer and City Attorney with instructions to report whether this is a public street.

Recommend that petition No. 253 from C. B. Campbell et al., asking for the establishment of a certain determined grade on First street, between Beaudry and Dahl

100 Doses One Dollar

FROM EDITORIAL ARTICLE IN "THE STOCK EXCHANGE" OF LONDON, ENGLAND:

"IT MAY be said without exaggeration that The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is the greatest insurance company in the world. Whether we consider the extent of its business, the amount of its investments, or the advantages it offers the public, it is unrivaled and unequalled."

It is the Oldest active Life Insurance Co. in the United States and the Largest, Strongest and Best company in the world.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.

For all information as to rates or descriptions of Company's bonds, consols, investments, securities, or life and endowment policies, apply to any agent of the company or address

214 South Broadway, Los Angeles. Tel. 28. ALBERT S. THOMAS, Manager Southern Department Pacific Coast Agency. GEO. A. DOBINSON, Local Agent.

MARRIED.

MONTGOMERY—In Los Angeles, April 21, 1891, by Justice of Peace, Prof. Dr. W. F. Montgomery, to Miss Miriam Wells, Rev. Robert G. Hutchins officiating. No cards.

LOS ANGELES, April 21, 1891.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I acknowledge that in the Times of April 18, 1891, on the second (ed) page, headed "To Determine Heirship" concerning my suit brought to determine who was the owner of the estate of Francisco Avila, deceased, I state here that I, Exequias B. de Avila, the lawful widow of Yreneo Avila, deceased, am the lawful heir of the estate of Yreneo Avila, deceased.

I bought all the right, title and interest of Francisco Avila in his sister, Isaura Avila, wife of M. G. O. Avila, deceased.

I paid them three thousand dollars (\$3000) gold coins of the United States of America on April 21, 1891.

I took the right, title and interest in the estate of Francisco Avila, deceased, in the name of Francisco Avila and Serafina Ansia, his wife, deceased, and paid the gold coin down on December last, and received a deed for the same or which stands upon record here in this city.

The children of Juan Perez have no right in the estate of Francisco Avila, deceased, as his wife, mother, either by birthright or otherwise: neither has my Daniel Kovane or A. J. King, his lawyer, neither has any right nor title to the estate of Francisco Avila, deceased.

The statement in the Times that Francisco Avila was claiming an interest in the estate of Francisco Avila, deceased, is false.

Francisco Avila, deceased, was the son of Francisco Avila, deceased, and paid the gold coin down on December last, and received a deed for the same or which stands upon record here in this city.

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